Summary of Lake Demands and Associated Structures:

Factors Considered for Sizing Permanent Forward Pumps

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August 28, 2006

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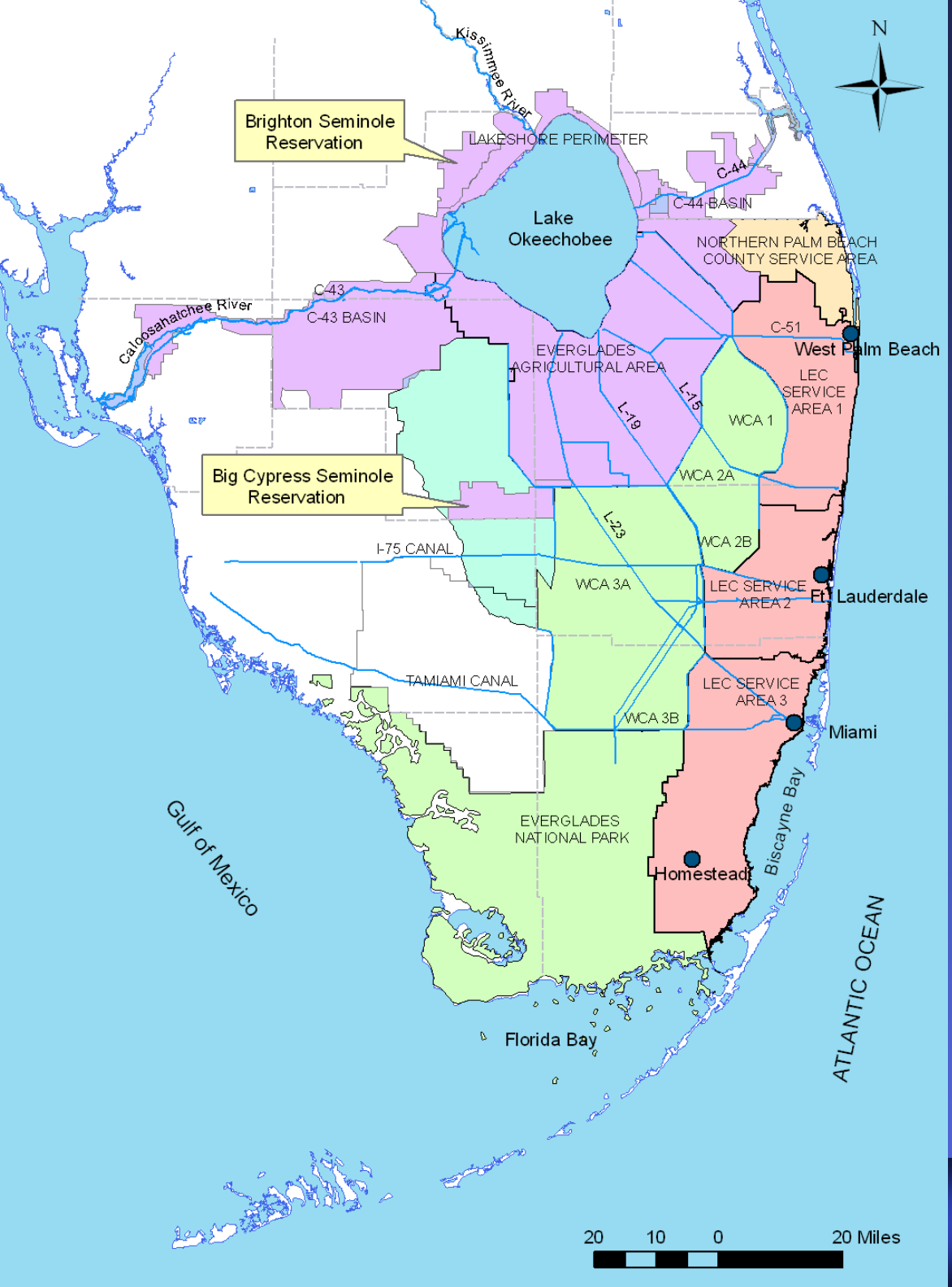

Location of direct and indirect users of Lake Okeechobee

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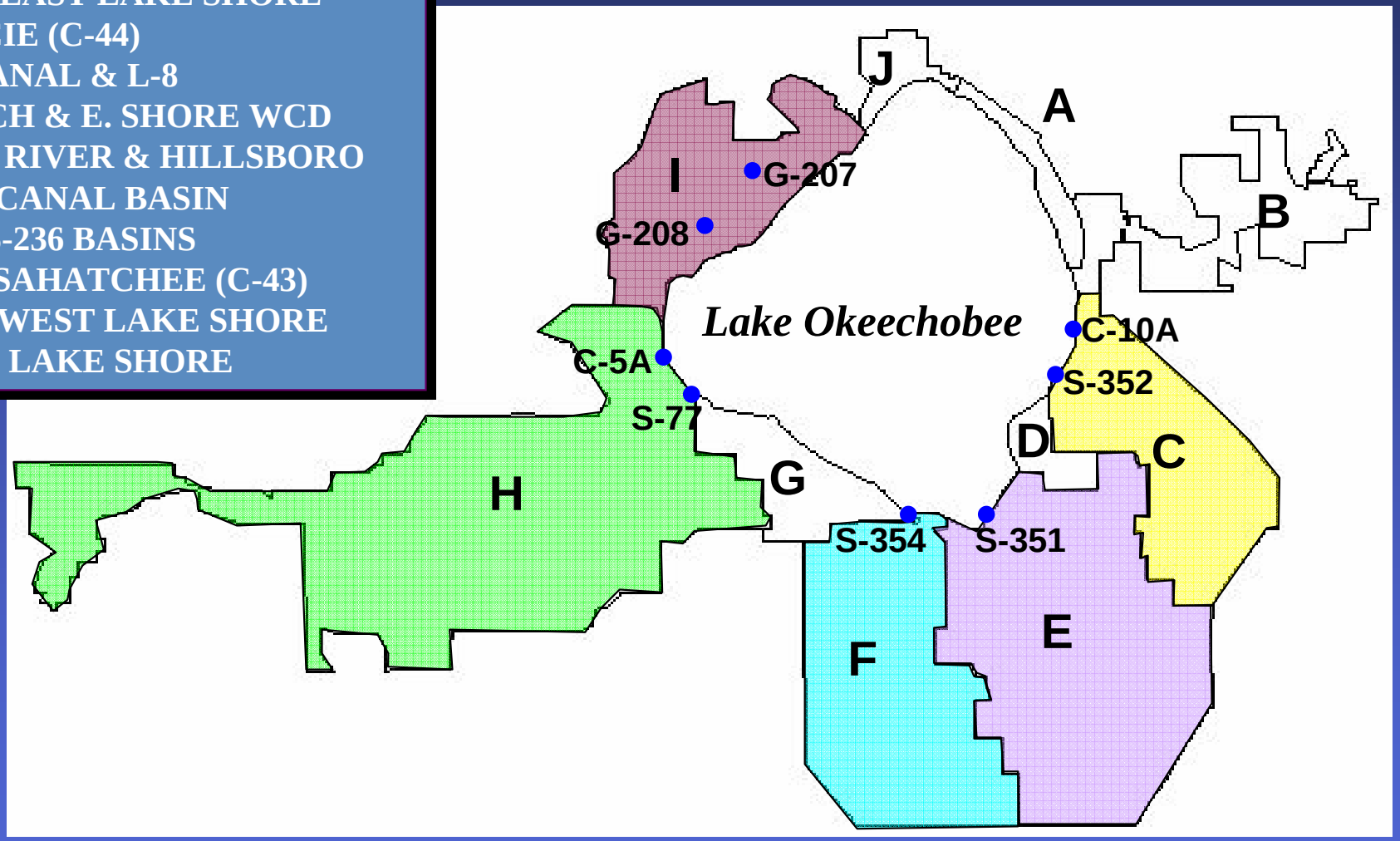
Lake Okeechobee Service Area (LOSA) Sub-Basin Boundaries

A: NORTHEAST LAKE SHORE
B: ST. LUCIE (C-44)
C: WPB CANAL & L-8
D: E. BEACH & E. SHORE WCD
E: N. NEW RIVER & HILLSBORO
F: MIAMI CANAL BASIN
G: C-21 & S-236 BASINS
H: CALOOSAHATCHEE (C-43)
I: NORTHWEST LAKE SHORE
J: NORTH LAKE SHORE



S-351: Hillsboro/North New River Canal

LOSA Sub-basin:	"E"
Acres Irrigated:	230,380
Forward Pump:	Temp. for drought; 600 cfs
Urban Basin:	Service Area 2 (Broward)
Ave. Dry Flow:	

S-352 & C-10A: West Palm Beach Canal; L-8

LOSA Sub-basin:	"C"
Acres Irrigated:	131,127
Forward Pump:	Temp. for drought; 400 cfs
Urban Basin:	Service Area 1 (Palm Beach)
Ave. Dry Flow:	340 cfs (S-352) cfs (C-10A)

S-354: Miami Canal

LOSA Sub-basin:	"F"
Acres Irrigated:	115,751
Forward Pump:	Temp. for drought; 400 cfs
Urban Basin:	Service Area 3 (Miami-Dade)
Ave. Dry Flow:	450 cfs

S-77 & C-5A: Caloosahatchee Basin

LOSA Sub-basin:	"H"
Acres Irrigated:	151,059
Forward Pump:	NA
Urban Basin:	Lee County
Ave. Dry Flow:	1,200 cfs (S-77) cfs (C-5A)

G-207 & G-208: Indian Prairie Basin

LOSA Sub-basin:	"I"
Acres Irrigated:	6,463
Forward Pump:	Temp. for drought; 400 cfs
Urban Basin:	NA
Ave. Dry Flow:	100 cfs

Factors Considered for Sizing Pumps

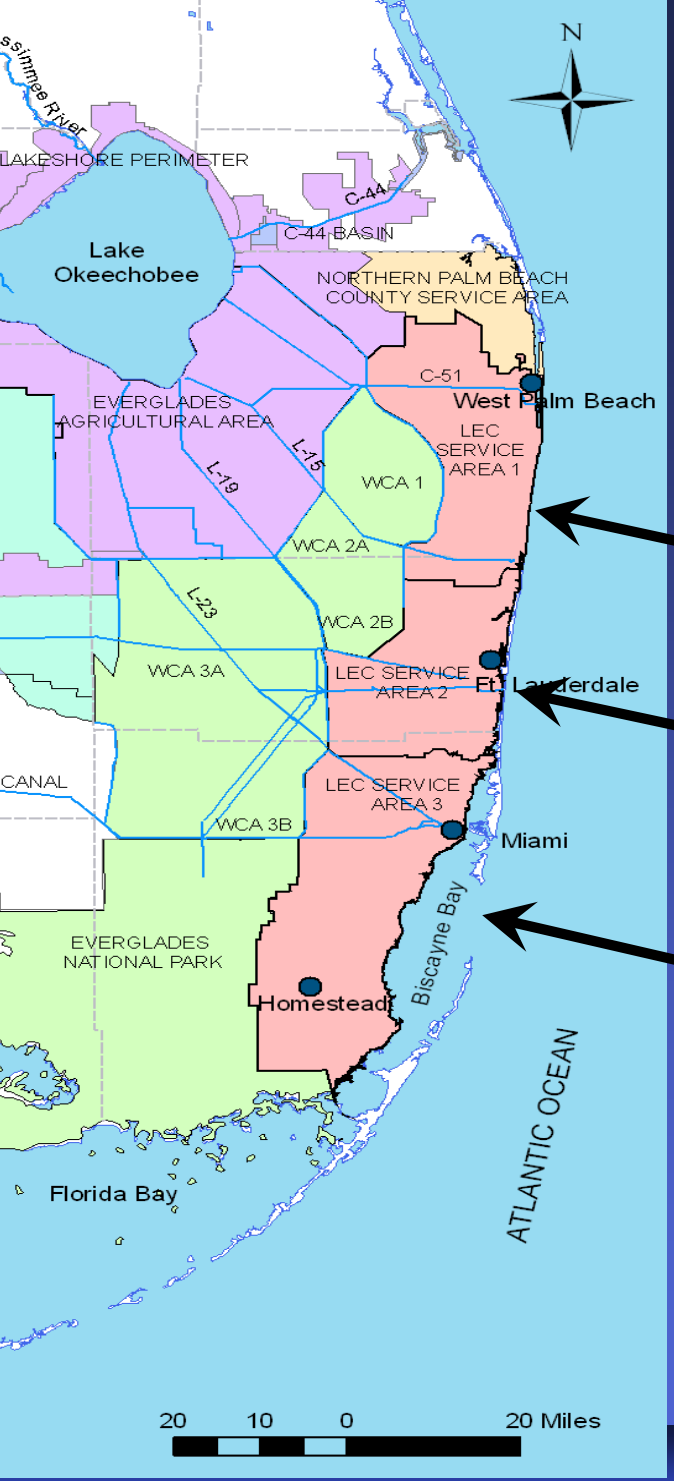
- Large sub basins with multiple users versus basins that have existing infrastructure to attain water when Lake is low
- Demands that would occur at lake elevations < 10.2 ft
- Configuration of existing structures
- Feasibility of pump type and location relative to the dike
- Costs versus probability of use

Phase 1: Feasibility Evaluation

- Identified 8 structures for potential permanent forward pumps
- Estimated target capacities using historical flow data and operations staff knowledge
- Established a preliminary cost target of $100 million
- Estimated a low Lake stage elevation of 7.5 ft for determination of pump types and capacities

Calculating Water Demands for Sizing Forward Pumps: Agr.

- Determine supplemental irrigation demands of sub-basin
  - Use regional model to calculate evapotranspiration demand
- Subtract applicable water shortage cutbacks
  - Lake Okeechobee Water Shortage Management Plan
- Consider range of demands when pumps are operating versus costs



135 MGD

210 MGD

205 MGD

Indirect Users of Lake Okeechobee:

Average Dry Season Flows to the LEC Service Areas from the WCAs and/or the Lake*

* Million gallons per day; January through May

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LEC Urban Deliveries from Lake

- Average dry season deliveries
  - Palm Beach 210 cfs
  - Broward 325 cfs
  - Miami-Dade 315 cfs
- Sources of supplemental water supply:
  - Water Conservation Areas; ‘regulatory floors’
  - Lake, ‘pass through deliveries’
  - Water quality issues

Simultaneously Meeting LOSA and LEC Urban Areas

- Low potential for simultaneous demands on Lake
  - 1989-1990 Drought: deliveries not made to S. Dade
  - 2000-2001 Drought: deviation granted for WCA1
- Lag time between low groundwater and saltwater intrusion
  - Biscayne MFL:180 days

Simultaneously Meeting LOSA and LEC Urban Areas (cont.)

- Capacity of the forward pumps will be greater at higher lake stages
- LEC water sources are becoming more diversified through alternative supply development
- Potential for temporary deviation from WCA regulatory floor constraint in emergency conditions
- Cost of additional 850 cfs capacity when history shows little potential for need
- Additional regional water storage projects being developed to reduce competition from the Lake

Next Steps to Refine Pump Sizes

- Use TSP model results and revised water shortage management plan to calculate flows
- Gather shareholder input on pump locations and capacities
- Evaluate feasibility of flexible pump capacities
- Policy direction from Board regarding costs and risks